

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 4087

號一初月八年一十三緒光

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30 1905.

三年禮

號十三月八年英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$8,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. H. H. H. Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
F. Salinger, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq.
R. Shillim, Esq.
Hon. R. Shewan.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED.....\$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,250,000
HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD [BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.
CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.
25, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 26th May, 1905.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 9,720,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, NEW YORK, HONOLULU, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, LYONS, HANKOW, SAN FRANCISCO, NEWCHWANG, BOMBAY, MUKDEN, TIENTSIN, PORT ARTHUR, PEKING, CHEFOO, KOBÉ, DALNY, LONDON.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. PARKS' BANK, LD. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per Cent.

TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent.
" " " 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent.
" " " 3 months, 3 per Cent.
T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905.

THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow, Tientsin, Calcutta, Tsingtau, Peking.
LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Ltd. UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
HUGO SUTER, Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905.

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, TAKU, MOJI and KOBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea).	PERA	About 31st August	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	MALACCA	About 31st August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	SIMLA	About 7th September	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	BENGAL	Sept. 9th Noon	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON VIA MANILA	BANCA	About 10th September	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Last Week of
REMOVAL SALE
20 per Cent. REDUCTION
FOR CASH.

BARGAINS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Sale Closes 31st instant.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.
The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Kupper, and see that you get it.
CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1905.

THE Undersigned invite applications for the post of COMPRODORE to an old and well established Bank. Applications to be in writing and to state qualifications and age of applicant. The highest references required.
No one need apply unless he is an experienced man of business and prepared to give substantial security.
Apply to
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

"SEETON"
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HEALTH RESORT.
SPLENDID BATHING FACILITIES for ADULTS and CHILDREN.
SEPARATE BATHING ACCOMMODATION for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
LAWNS suitable for Private Parties and Picnics let by arrangement.
First-class Refreshments only supplied.
Fishes catered for.
Special Launches will leave Blake Pier on the following days (weather permitting):
Tuesdays leave at 5.15 p.m. Return at 7 p.m.
Thursdays leave at 5.15 p.m. Return at 7 p.m.
Saturdays leave at 3.15 p.m. Return at 7 p.m.
Sundays leave at 3.15 p.m. Return at 7 p.m.
Launches will call at Police Pier, Kowloon, on Saturdays and Sundays.
Return Tickets (including refreshments) \$1.00.
For further particulars, please apply to the Undersigned—
SAMUEL SEE, Manager.
c/o 15, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

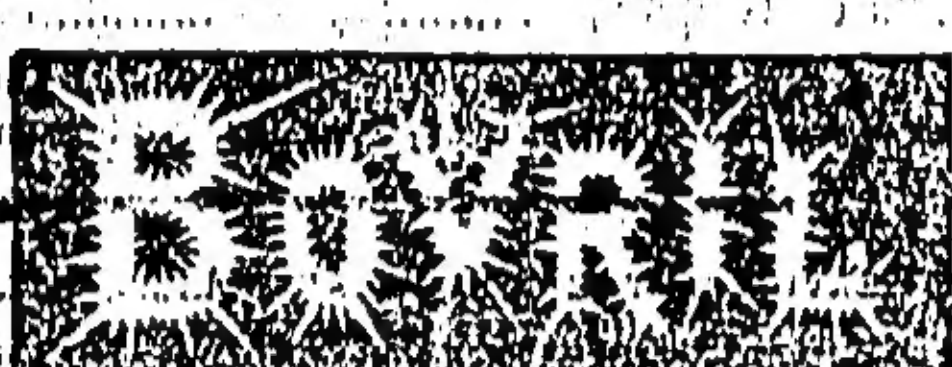
WEL-HAI-WEI SCHOOL.
EDUCATION for the SONS OF EUROPEANS under excellent climatic and sanitary conditions. New School House in a splendid situation. SCHOOL RE-OPENS on September 4th. Prospectuses may be had at the Offices of this paper.
Wei-hai-wei, 17th August, 1905.

ON and after MONDAY, 28th instant, the Business of this Corporation will be carried on in their new premises at No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
H. FINKNEY, Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1905.

Intimations.

Bovril is bottled energy.

In the most enervating climates **BOVRIL** gives vigour and nervous force.



"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
LOCAL AGENTS.
The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.
NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.
Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine.
Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.
SIMPLEST HANDLING.
Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.
IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.
"MINIMAX"
Always ready for immediate use.
Requires only one hand to hold.
Weight only 11 lbs. when full.
Maximum of simplicity and effect.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

PHOTO SUPPLIES.
LONG, HING & Co.,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1905.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
A. F. DAVIES, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMEEN, CANTON.
MACAO HOTEL, MACAO, CHINA.
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.
BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.
W. W. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,
PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAE, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

Telegraphic Address: "CONNAUGHT"
CONNAUGHT HOTEL.
HONGKONG.
No. 170.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths.
Launch Service for Guests.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS.
GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL.
KOWLOON.
J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Malabar, Kure, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Kashiwazaki, Sasebo, Milke, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Honda, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsu, Sasahara, Taubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c. &c. &c.
Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED."ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS"

Des Vaux Road.

SPECIAL
SHOW
OF
BED AND TABLE
LINEN.

MARCELLA

QUILTS,

HONEYCOMB

QUILTS,

DAMASK

QUILTS,

Prices \$3.25 to \$25 each.

EMBROIDERED

SPREADS,

HEMSTITCHED

SPREADS.

EMBROIDERED

SHEETS.

HEMSTITCHED

SHEETS.

EMBROIDERED

AND

HEMSTITCHED

PILLOW CASES.

DOUBLE DAMASK

TABLE CLOTHS.

SERVIETTES.

TEA CLOTHS.

TRAY CLOTHS.

SIDEBOARD

CLOTHS.

DINNER WAGON

COVERS.

DOYLEYS.

GUARANTEED

REAL

IRISH BLEACHED

LINEN.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ROON."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 4th September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th of September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WILLEHAD"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 4th September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1905.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILESIA"

Captain Bahl, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 30th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1905.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PUNDUA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. FRIDAY, the 25th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

This Vessel brings on Cargo ex Zibengha and Gualior from Madras and Pondicherry.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1905.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PERA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Perita*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Himalaya*.From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Syria*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and H. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1905.

Hotels.

OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,

MACAO.

THE above Hotel situated on the PRAYA GRANDE, will be opened on SATURDAY, 2nd September, under the Management of J. SANTOS, late of Macao Hotel.

There is splendid accommodation for Visitors, the Rooms being the largest and loftiest in the Colony. The BILLIARD TABLE which has been purchased from the Hon. Wei Yuk is the best in the Far East, and is practically new.

SPIRITS and WINES of the best quality.

CUISINE—Excellent.

For Terms, &c., apply to—

MANAGER.

Mak Liu (目連) by the way, was unfortunate enough to have a mother, who was a monster of wickedness. When she died and went down to the nether world, Im Lo-wong, the infernal ruler, awarded her a hot corner, with little hope of escape or amelioration. Then her son went to her rescue. Just as in classical poetry the heroes of the *Aeneid* and the *Odyssey* visited their father and mother, respectively, so Mak Liu secured for himself the privilege of succoring his mother in the depths of the ten-halled Hades. Without challenge he passed the grim guards of the subterranean warders, till at last he reached the object of his affection and solicitation, and was allowed as a reward of his own merit, to bear her up to a place of restfulness, beyond the reach of the torments of the damned. Such, as the story goes, is the origin of this noisy and showy festival of All Souls.

But other ideas have grown up around the central episode, which find expression in the phenomena before us. The garments which are burnt are, as we know, supposed to be of use to the dwellers in the lands below. Now ordinary souls are cared for by filial families, and if all did their duty there would be no festival to write about. But then this general conflagration of garments is arranged to meet the needs of those shades who are supposed to be uncared for by heartless or poor relatives, and further those who have left no relatives behind to look after their welfare. The idea here behind it all is superstitious mercy for those who may be in need. First comes the time to pass that in a great city like Canton the people will let the beggars die in the streets and appear quite callous, yet on the other hand, will spend large sums of money

SITUATED at the most Charming Part of Macao's Famous Beach, has just been opened for the public and for the benefit of Hongkong Visitors, who travel to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW HOUSE.

MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS, TIFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served *a la carte* from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Only the Finest Brands of WINES and LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"BAYVIEW, MACAO."

Macao, 7th June, 1905.

CHINESE FESTIVALS AND
THEIR HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

Hongkong, 14th August.

It has been thought that the progress of civilisation and intellectual enlightenment would effectually undermine all superstition, after which the superstructure would, one fine morning, fall in atoms of its own accord. This position, plausible as it is, does not appear to be well-grounded, and facts before our eyes militate against its acceptance. One would think, that if the contention were well-founded, that in Hongkong after so many years of enlightenment, and so much effected, more or less successfully, in the way of general education, that the people would be less liable to walk in the ways of their fathers. But the facts do not warrant such a belief. During the present month—the seventh of the Chinese year—there have been two popular festivals kept, with all the éclat and prodigality of the Chinese at these seasons. That on the evening of the seventh, as some of your readers know, was almost exclusively the property of the matrons and the maidens. Perhaps a daily newspaper cannot find room in our busy and matter-of-fact age for an extensive reference to the poetry and legends of the Chinese, and yet some, who observe things before their eyes, sometimes seek to ascertain the facts on which these phenomena rest. The seventh evening of the seventh month is the anniversary of the meeting of the Spinning-Maiden and the Cowherd, two stars which are known to us as Lyra and Aquila. This celestial romance forms the frequent subject of Chinese and Japanese art. The Spinning-Maiden was the daughter of the Sun-god, who married his daughter to the Cowherd across the Silver River known to us as the Milky Way. After marriage she became negligent of her loom, and the bride's father, in wrathful indignation, banished the bridegroom across the river, calling to his assistance swarms of magpies by whose aid he formed a bridge. But the father's heart so far relented that he permitted the wedded pair to meet once each year, viz. on the seventh of the seventh month. On this auspicious occasion the Spinning-Maiden is assumed to be in a happy frame of mind, and ready to be gracious to all who seek her assistance. As stated above only matrons and maidens join in the worship, and we believe a happy and jolly time they have. The reception-room is beautifully decorated with young rice shoots, and other vegetables, and really artistic bridges are seen on which the maiden is represented as passing across the river to her waiting spouse. Amidst much fun and laughter the ceremonies are performed. The special blessing sought after is that the worshipper may have unique skill in the use of the needle, as well as in the art of making artificial flowers, accomplishments rated at a very high premium among the Chinese. That the Star-goddess is propitious the Chinese worshipper believes, when, with a needle in one hand and the thread in the other, kneeling before the shrine, she can thread the needle behind her head, when of course she cannot see what is going on. This most difficult task can only be occasionally successful and then by mere accident. When a successful worshipper has achieved this feat, it is regarded as an unmistakable evidence that the goddess has been pleased to endow her with special skill. A case in point is recorded in the *Canton Times* this morning, when the successful girl just sixteen years of age was inundated with offers of marriage from enthusiastic youths, through the offices of regular go-betweens. In Hongkong the festival has been kept with all the eagerness and perhaps more expenditure, than is observable on the mainland, and no abatement seems discernible in the devotion of the people to this pleasing but foolish superstition.

The comparative quiet of the festival of the seventh evening is made up for by the noise and show and excitement which characterise the second festival. As a matter of fact the first fifteen days and nights are eligible for the performance of the duties connected with the hour, but as the fifteenth night draws nearer, the worshippers become more enthusiastic and noisy. This season has been called by Europeans the "Festival of All Souls." The Chinese, however, is Yu Lan Pan 盂蘭盆. The main duty of the worshippers, apart from the accident of seeking enjoyment and recreation, and throwing cash to unkempt urchins, who are on the eager lookout for it, is to burn red candles and many-coloured paper garments for the use of the souls of the departed in the land of Hades. The legend which gave rise to this strange custom, is very ancient and distinctly Buddhist. Indeed nearly all the festivals of the Chinese have their origin in some real or assumed experience of those who lived long ago. The story briefly runs thus: Among the disciples in bygone days was one who was famous for his piety and self-denial. But as a very literary husband may be married to a very domesticated wife, so this disciple, named Mak Liu (目連) by the way, was unfortunate enough to have a mother, who was a monster of wickedness. When she died and went down to the nether world, Im Lo-wong, the infernal ruler, awarded her a hot corner, with little hope of escape or amelioration. Then her son went to her rescue. Just as in classical poetry the heroes of the *Aeneid* and the *Odyssey* visited their father and mother, respectively, so Mak Liu secured for himself the privilege of succoring his mother in the depths of the ten-halled Hades. Without challenge he passed the grim guards of the subterranean warders, till at last he reached the object of his affection and solicitation, and was allowed as a reward of his own merit, to bear her up to a place of restfulness, beyond the reach of the torments of the damned. Such, as the story goes, is the origin of this noisy and showy festival of All Souls.

But other ideas have grown up around the central episode, which find expression in the phenomena before us. The garments which are burnt are, as we know, supposed to be of use to the dwellers in the lands below. Now ordinary souls are cared for by filial families, and if all did their duty there would be no festival to write about. But then this general conflagration of garments is arranged to meet the needs of those shades who are supposed to be uncared for by heartless or poor relatives, and further those who have left no relatives behind to look after their welfare. The idea here behind it all is superstitious mercy for those who may be in need. First comes the time to pass that in a great city like Canton the people will let the beggars die in the streets and appear quite callous, yet on the other hand, will spend large sums of money

every year to supply their assumed needs in the lower world. The processions of the water by night, which in a place like Canton, and even here in Hongkong, are very attractive, are meant to minister to the needs of the devils who have been drowned. It is said that the blaze of light is used to attract the hungry shades, as the Chinese fisherman uses his pine torches to attract the foolish fish which comes up to inspect the strange sight and so receives the harpoon. So the watchful shades seeing the light and glitter will come forward and receive their rice which is thrown into the water and the garments which are burnt. It may be added that even the god of the nether world is not without a gleam of pity, for he allows the doors of Hades to remain open during these fifteen days and nights for the advantage of those who are in misery. We see nothing going on here in Hongkong, and there appears no sound reason for believing that enlightenment or education or the application of science will, in themselves, be found sufficient to destroy these superstitions in which the Chinese so fondly cling.—N. C. D. News.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 31st August, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at

No. 37, Wyndham Street,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, BLACKWOOD TEA TABLES and CHAIRS, MOROCCO-COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, LACQUERED LADY'S DESK, SILK CURTAINS, OLD CHINA WARE, BRONZE VASES, SILK-COVERED BED ROOM SUITE, BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO

One American ICE CHEST.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view To-morrow.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from CHAS. S. COV, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 2nd September, 1905, commencing at 11 A.M., (with an interval from 12.45 to 2.30 P.M.), at his residence, No. 31, Caius Road,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

MARINBURK MADE SHANGHAI BROCADED SILK COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, PILE CARPETS, FINE LACE CURTAINS, TAPESTRY GOBELIN, FIGURES, COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOURS, CANTON BLACKWOOD TABLES and STANDS, etc., etc.

MARINBURK MADE SIDEBORD, DINNER WAGON and OVERMANTELS, MOROCCO COVERED COUCH and ARMCHAIRS, MANTEL CLOCKS, REVOLVING BOOK STAND, BOOK CASE, WRITING DESKS, FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SERVICE, ELECTRO-PLATE WARE, CHAMPAGNE FRAPPE MACHINE, MUSIC STANDS, etc., etc.

DOUBLE BRASS and BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, MARINBURK MADE WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS DOORS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAUX, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, RUGS, etc., etc.

FINE TAPESTRY COVERED BED-ROOM SUITE.

ALSO

1 RACHALS UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANO, in good condition.

1 SET BALZAC'S WORKS (23 vols.)

1 FINE MARBLE BATH.

1 EDWARD'S GEYSER.

1 HALL'S COMBINATION SAFE.

On view from Thursday, the 31st August.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1905.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned have been amalgamated, and will in future be carried on under the name of PERCY SMITH AND SETH, at No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

H. PERCY

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THIS CELEBRATED BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES IN SCOTLAND IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND

MELLOWNESS

ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

1ST FLOOR.

OUR OWN BRANDS:

(HOME BOTTLED)

GREGOR & Co's IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND WHISKY \$16.00

GREGOR & Co's CLUB No. 1

WHISKY 18.00

GREGOR & Co's ROYAL OLD

LIQUEUR WHISKY 24.00

GREGOR & Co's TARRAGONA

GREGOR & Co's OLD TAWNY

PORT 11.00

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

On 14th August, at Yokohama, the wife of Mr. P. R. DESAI, of a daughter. The first Parsi birth in Japan.

MARRIAGE.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on 22nd August, by the Rev A. J. Walker, M.A., ANNE CATHERINE, second daughter of Robert Henry Bailey, of Beckenham, Kent, and Wellington, New Zealand, to JOHN JOSEPH WOODS, son of John Woods of Canterbury, Kent, and Bendigo, Vih, Australia.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1905.

FLUCCED.

By the terms of the Government Notification which has been issued raising the cost of shooting licences over an extensive area, the comparatively poor man who is a sportsman at heart is practically excluded from indulging in his favourite pastime. The new order, which increases the cost of the licence from \$10 to \$50, comes into operation immediately, so that the favoured few to whom \$50 is a mere fleecible will benefit without delay, while the majority will suffer permanently. When the "Hongkong Game Association" was in process of formation it was averred by the promoters that it was a public movement, having as its object the stocking of a certain area with game and birds. It has been denied that there was any cliqueism about the Association. It has further been argued that the Association was really a beneficent combination and the \$150 which was needed to join was really charged not because it was so high that the ordinary individual would be excluded by the prohibitive tariff, but because that sum would be required from the members in order to defray the cost of stocking the land. Indeed, if looked at properly, we should have this Game Association as a band of philanthropists, animated by the best spirit of sportsmen, and solely desirous of increasing the facilities for indulging in a pastime which so far was one of the few moderately inexpensive pursuits open to Hongkong residents. Unfortunately, such a claim has not a leg to stand on; it is a travesty of language to term this Game Association a disinterested venture. The most cursory consideration of the scheme shows that it was intended to deprive the plain man of the rights and privileges which he has for long enjoyed, and to enable a few moneyed men to enjoy their sport at the expense of the community. The increase in the cost of the game licence over certain defined areas is, indeed, a rather clever move in the direction of excluding the general public from enjoying a day's shooting. The areas proclaimed comprise all the country which is worth shooting over near Hongkong. Nobody would seek a \$10 licence for other places; now it is necessary to pay \$50 before a sportsman can think about a shooting excursion. Three or four years ago the cost of a shooting licence was only \$5; then it was proposed to raise the price to \$30, but the Governor at that time, Sir Henry Blake, very properly refused to countenance such an idea, although he acquiesced in the suggestion that the price should be increased to \$10. Sportsmen were not inclined to grumble very loudly at the increased cost of their licence, but now that the price is raised to a bound to \$50 there is very general and keen criticism of the Government's action. The fact is that this Notification fulfils admirably the objects of the Game Association. It invests the few sportsmen who can afford the initial \$50 with the odour of Government patronage. The majority of Hongkong residents who have not the entrance to "select" society are allowed to look on while their betters slich their land from them in the name of sport and under the protection of a short sighted Government. It is not surely the idea of the Government to consider the sale of shooting licences as a source of revenue. The object of the licence should be merely to regulate the use of fire arms and to ensure that irresponsible will not play havoc with their guns. For such a purpose a fee of \$10 was amply sufficient, and no extraneous efforts to penalise sport should have been introduced or sanctioned. As it was sport was quite expensive enough without having the cost of the shooting permit increased. And what do the Government intend to do with the \$50 which will be claimed from every sportsman? Will they take over the duties of the still-born Game Association, and stock the vast territory proclaimed with birds and game generally? Or will they merely pocket the money in the knowledge that as fewer shooting licences will be taken out the added cost will just cover the expenses of drawing up and signing the licences? We are told that the proposed Game Association died at its birth, the suggestion being that the opposition of the ignorant crowd killed it. But that is a *suggestio falsi*, for what was the necessity of a Game Association when the Government came forward to act as god-parent to those members who formulated the

scheme of an Association? Then we are told that the Association was to be no exclusive concern, confined to a few cronies who object to the vulgar mob's indulgence in the royal sport of shooting game. But what are we to make of one of the Association's regulations which said that new members should be admitted by ballot and one adverse vote would suffice to exclude a candidate for membership from the benefits of the Association? If that does not look like an attempt to keep the Association select, and confined to the few, nothing does. In Hongkong the working hours of the general body of people are long and weary. The few holidays that come round in the course of a year are so scattered that a trip to the mainland on a shooting trip is restricted to territory within easy reach of the Colony. Government officials with their extended vacations, and *tailpans* responsible to nobody for their whims and fancies, are apt to overlook the ordinary ratepayer, whose only time for recreation is a Sunday, and an occasional bank holiday. Even as it was, the cost of a shooting trip for a couple of days was so heavy that the individual could not undertake it alone, but arranged with a party of ten or twelve to divide expenses. These were the people to whom every encouragement should have been given instead of curtailing the few opportunities at hand. The idea of restricting these opportunities could have originated nowhere else than in Hongkong, and the official sanction would have been given nowhere else than in Hongkong. If such a suggestion had been made in Singapore or Shanghai it would have been ignominiously thrown out without a second thought. It is a hard thing to say that this Notification seems very like an attempt to legislate for the few, but the more the thing is considered the stronger grows that impression. Altogether there is not a good word to be said for the Notification. It is a violation of "ancient" rights and privileges, and under cover of some sort of expediency the Government have countenanced a technical robbery of the people's sporting ground. We shall be told that if a man wants sport he ought to pay for it, but that is no argument; for while he might be willing to pay \$10, he may not be in a position to pay \$50, and the principle that to them that hath more shall be given is utterly and preposterously wrong. However, the thing is done now, and that is all that can be said about it. The favoured few who can dip into a long pocket will no longer be encumbered by the obnoxious presence of Tom, Dick and Harry out for a day's shooting, and all the objects which the Game Association was intended to attain have been gained. It is a melancholy sidelight on the methods adopted in Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Japanese field hospitals are emptying, their occupants returning to the front.

PRINCE Khilkoff is going out again to effect improvements in the trans-Siberian railway.

Wz (N. C. D. News) understand that some time has been officially adopted all over China.

S.M. s.s. *Thetis* and *Seadler* have received orders to start at once for German East-Africa.

The reclamation at Nagasaki was damaged to the extent of ¥200,000 in the typhoon of the 8th inst.

The Japanese Government has just bought 34 thorough-bred horses in the States for breeding purposes.

News comes from the front that nearly all the bridges have been destroyed by the deluges of rain, which is delaying the forward movement.

A SHARK, 13 feet in length and weighing about 20 piculs, was caught on the 18th instant near Butterworth, Singapore. Inside it was found a pig's carcass weighing nearly 80 catties.

The band performance arranged to take place last evening was cancelled owing to the weather. The programme of music printed in our issue of the 25th inst. will hold good for Monday next, 4th proximo.

It is reported that Mr. Loomis, U.S. Assistant-Secretary of State, will be the first American Ambassador to Japan, and that Mr. Griscom, the present Minister, will be appointed an Assistant-Secretary of State.

The Governor of Hokkaido proposes that one or two of the steamers captured by Japan should be fitted up as floating museums to display the products of Hokkaido in the most important ports of the world.

A LARGE sum of money has been sent from Russia for distribution among the Russian prisoners in Japan, but none of it is to be given to any of Admiral Nibogoroff's officers and men, because they surrendered.

The large floating dock, having a bearing capacity of 16,000 tons and a length of 150 metres, was successfully launched at Tsingtao on the morning of the 22nd inst. many officials and a large number of civilians, both Germans and Chinese, being present. It is now being towed by tug-boats to the place prepared for it in the harbour, where it will be moored. This is the largest floating dock launched after having been fully completed on shore.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

It seems that the Boycott Committee have published the name of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, as being an American Company. This, of course, is a serious mistake to make as the company is a purely British insurance company with head offices in London, where it was established as far back as 1861.

THE NEW CHINESE EXCLUSION TREATY. We learn from an official lately arrived from Peking that the Waiwupu demand from the U. S. Government that the following three clauses shall be inserted in the proposed new Exclusion Treaty, viz.—(a) that the policy of excluding Chinese labourers from entering the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands be waived; (b) that Chinese entering the United States shall be given the same favourable treatment as those of any other nationality entering that country, and that Chinese shall not suffer the indignity of being confined in wooden sheds or huts, like criminals; and (c) that Chinese immigrants shall be permitted to engage the services of legal representatives to conduct their cases, and that power of appeal to the higher Courts against the decisions of the lower Courts be also granted should said decisions be considered unjust. We also learn through the same source that Mr. Rockhill, the U. S. Minister at Peking, refuses to entertain the above demands.—N. C. D. News.

PANIC IN SHANGHAI.

There was quite a little panic in Shanghai, says the *Shenbao*, owing to a report getting about that the Central Government, in response to a request of the U. S. Minister in Peking, intended to cause the arrest of all persons who were concerned in originating the boycott against American goods. A telegram to Peking "inquiring into the truth of the matter," however, obtained the reply that the Waiwupu, in its response to the U. S. Minister's letter, stated that though the Imperial Government was only too desirous of exhorting the boycotters to stop, the masses had shown such a united and determined front that the Government could do nothing, as this was a question in which the people had the liberty to do what they pleased and could not be coerced. We print this with all reserve. We have also consented to insert a boycotting advertisement to show the injurious absurdities which the boycott committees are perpetrating.—N. C. D. News.

A "BOYCOTT RIOT" IN THE NATIVE CITY.

There was a rumour in the Settlement the other day that there had been a "riot" in the Native City caused by the boycott, which in the absence of details was taken seriously by some. An inquiry at the Police headquarters of the Native City (Tsung-chu), however, elicited the fact that at about 10 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (22nd inst.), two bricklayers went to a tobacco shop situated a short distance from the Old North gate, and asked how many boxes of Pinhead cigarettes would ten cents buy. They were informed three boxes. A bricklayer then threw ten cents boxes of the cigarettes. The man drew out one, and having lighted it, asked the shop people whether they knew that Pinheads were American cigarettes and so taboored from the market. The reply was that this was so, but that according to the decision of the Guild they were allowed to sell American cigarettes contracted for prior to the 20th of July down to the 18th day of the 9th moon (16th of October next), and that these cigarettes belonged to a consignment contracted for previous to the 20th of July last. The bricklayer then demanded four boxes of cigarettes for ten cents, and suiting the action to his words snatched at a fourth box and made off. Naturally the shop people resented this and gave chase, when the two men threw the extra box of cigarettes into the flooded street (it was raining hard at the time) which of course completely destroyed its contents. A scuffle then began, when the police (Ching-tai) appeared and arrested the bricklayers. They had to pay for the damaged cigarettes and then departed with censure from the police officer (weiyuan) in charge.—N. C. D. News.

The Senior Consul at Shanghai, Dr. Knapp, has had an interview with the Taoist on the subject of the boycott, and the Taoist said that he was about to issue a proclamation calling on the merchants and traders to continue to buy and sell American goods as before the boycott was instituted.

At Yokohama there is by no means complete unanimity among the Chinese with regard to the boycott. A meeting has been called of certain Yokohama Chinese, and it is believed that they will take decided action against the proposal. Already an Anti-American Boycott Committee has been formed by a number of Chinese residents of the northern port.

AT NEWCHWANG.

A correspondent from Newchwang states that the Chinese coolies there have refused to discharge the kerosene oil, the merchants having threatened anyone who attempts to land American cargo. It is said that after trying to dissuade the Chinese merchants the Japanese have yielded in regard to the matter, but we very much doubt this. If the Japanese require the kerosene or any other cargo landed we rather think it will get on shore, whatever the Chinese coolie may say. If it happens to be cargo the Japanese do not want—well, that is another matter.—P. & T. Times.

THE PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

In the Summary Court this morning Mr. Justice Wise gave his decision in the case in which Li Yik Tak, of Canton, sued the Yee Wo Cheung firm of 64 Bonham Street East, Lai Chan Po, a partner therein, for \$1,000 claimed on a promissory note dated the 23rd April, 1904, signed by the defendants and payable to the Yee Wo Cheung firm, and endorsed over by them to the Wing Cheong Lung who endorsed it to the plaintiff.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding represented the defendants. At the former hearing Mr. Thomson pointed out that a case was coming on in the Appeal Court with reference to the question of promissory notes and the hearing was adjourned that the point raised therein might be ascertained. This morning his Honour said the document in the present case was not a promissory note and judgment would be for the defendants. He granted a stay of execution pending settlement of the case before the Full Court and ordered the payment into Court of an additional \$50, making \$150 as security for costs.

COLLISION IN A FOG.

RESULTS IN ADMIRALTY ACTION IN SUPREME COURT.

Sitting in Admiralty Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir F. T. Piggott, with whom was Capt. St. John George, of the s.s. *Macquarie*, present as nautical assessor, the cases of the *Venetia* Steamship Co., Ltd., being the owners of the s.s. *Venetia* and the owners of the cargo laden on her, *versus* the s.s. *Proteus* and her freight, and Elias Kiser Berni Larssen and John Schwarz, carrying on business under the style of Hans, Kiser & Co. (the owners of the s.s. *Proteus*) *versus* the steamship *Venetia* were called on as a consolidated action.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendants.

In opening the case for the *Venetia*, Mr. Sharp briefly referred to the salient facts in the following terms. On the 14th March of this year, he said, the *Venetia* (Capt. C. F. Reid) was on a voyage from Hongkong to Japan, fully laden with a cargo of coal. During the night of the 13th and 14th idem, she was constantly passing through, what are described in her log as showers of fog—detached banks of fog—and consequently was obliged to slow down whenever she ran into them. At 8 a.m. of the 14th the first thing occurred which really concerned the case. She altered her course at that time to one of North East three-quarters East. That was important to note because the *Venetia* continued on that course up to the time of the collision. At 9.4 a.m. her position was somewhere about 23 miles south-east of Good Hope Cape. There was a little difference of evidence as to what the exact position was, but counsel submitted that that was immaterial to the case. At that time the *Venetia* was going full speed—something like eight knots—and there were on the bridge the captain and the third officer, while a quarter-master was steering and another was on the look-out at the fore's head. At 9.4 a.m., according to the log, the *Venetia* entered a slight fog, and her engines were accordingly put at half-speed, which was given by the chief engineer, in view of his low head of steam, at about five knots. At the same time she began to sound her fog signal and her whistle in accordance with the articles for steaming in a fog. She gave one prolonged blast every two minutes to indicate that she was under way. Afterwards the captain of the *Venetia* heard ahead the whistle of another ship coming from the starboard side, and this ultimately proved to be that of the s.s. *Proteus* (Capt. C. Moller) which was making for Hongkong from Japan. At 9.6 a.m. the engines of the *Venetia* were put to dead slow, and thereafter she continued to proceed with caution. The next material point occurred at 9.14 a.m. when the fog becoming denser, and the whistle of the *Proteus* indicating that she was approaching the engines of the *Venetia* were reversed at full speed. Hitherto her whistle had been sounding the signal for a steamer under way and now when she became stationary she blew the necessary signal in accordance with article 15, 2 (b) which is two prolonged blasts instead of one. The *Proteus* suddenly appeared about 14 points on the *Venetia*'s starboard bow, some two or three lengths off, and in view of the circumstances was approaching rapidly, at something like four of five knots, and upon a course nearly parallel to the *Venetia*. The *Proteus* would in all probability have past clear of the other ship, but that just at the last moment after she came into view the *Proteus* swung to starboard—very likely under the influence of a suddenly reversed engine—and she rammed with her stem into the *Venetia*'s starboard side forward. She apparently continued to bump into the side of the ship as she went on, and it was suggested that the *Proteus*'s anchor struck the *Venetia*. At the moment of collision the *Venetia* was still heading north-east three-quarters east and after the collision the way on the *Proteus* carried her round. Upon those facts his case with regard to the two ships was that the *Venetia* complied with the articles and with the regulations of good seamanship, *i.e.* she went slow directly after she first heard the *Proteus*'s whistle, and from that time until the collision was under command, and there was no risk as the ships were about a good mile apart. On the other hand, the plaintiffs allege that the *Proteus* failed either to proceed with the caution required by the articles about navigating in fog, and failed to stop as required by those articles. He also mis-located the *Venetia* and approached at a speed, which, under the circumstances, should not have been so great. In fact, the plaintiffs put it that the officer in command of the *Proteus* suddenly finding himself right on top of the *Venetia* seems to have lost his head, and adopted the worst course possible by swinging the ship round and running into the *Venetia*, which he did either by altering his helm or reversing his engines. The law was simple. This was a fog case and comes under the fog regulations—article 16—a special regulation for navigating in fogs which overruled the general steering and sailing regulations.

Counsel then proceeded to read the lengthy evidence of the captain of the *Venetia* taken on commission, and the case was adjourned.

The roof of a Chinese house is not a very safe place to start a riot on, as several *foh*ts now know to their cost. It appears that a *foht* of No. 156 Wing Lok Street, went on to the roof of his house to fetch his shoes and accidentally brushed against a flower-pot and knocked it over the party wall. The accident was witnessed by a *foht* of No. 158, and he called up some other *foht* of his shop, while the gentleman with the shoes did likewise. Sticks and bamboo were then requisitioned, and at such close quarters seven of the combatants out of nine received cuts, bruises, and abrasions of such a nature as to necessitate the removal of five of them to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. The other two are held under arrest, pending the discharge of the five men from hospital, when they will all be put on trial for rioting.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PEACE ASSURED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th August, 9.55 a.m.

Private telegrams have been received in Shanghai this morning stating that peace between Russia and Japan is assured.

OFFICIAL CORROBORATION.

FROM THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th August, 1.55 p.m.

The Russo-Chinese Bank has received an official telegram from its head office stating that peace has been concluded between Russia and Japan.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th August, 9.55 a.m.

The Chinese Government has issued a proclamation advising the people to discontinue the boycott against the United States.

THE GALE.

The following notice was issued from the Hongkong Observatory at noon—

TYPHOON WARNING.

The barometer has risen in Formosa and fallen much in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. The centre of the typhoon which appears to be situated from 100 to 150 miles to the E.S.E. of Hongkong will probably approach the Colony nearly. Should its present course towards W.N.W. be maintained the centre will pass to the S. of the Colony and a very heavy gale if not full typhoon will blow from N.E. to S.E.

The German mail steamers and, in fact, all shipping left the wharves at Kowloon and sought safety in various parts of the harbour, the *Hungshan*, after discharging her passengers and mails from Macao, left the Canton wharves and anchored on the other side of the harbour. The departure of the homeward German mail steamer is postponed until to-morrow at noon.

During the high tide this morning the sea washed over the Praya Wall at West Point, and along Praya West the waves were breaking over the tram lines. The flooring of the new Ferry Wharf, under course of construction at Kowloon Point, east of Police Band, was entirely submerged to a depth of several inches. During the night the water police were busy about the harbour helping to get smaller craft into places of safety.

At 10 a.m. the upper level trams stopped running, while at one o'clock the Kowloon Ferry, which had battled bravely with the boisterous sea up till that hour, had to give in, and cease running. A large number of would-be passengers, consisting of some fifty Kowloon residents, assembled at the ferry on this side, but were disappointed to find the "Star" would take no passengers, and they had to depart to make other arrangements on account of their stay on this side. Even as the ferry came up to the wharf it appeared that she was more likely to come on to it than alongside, so high did she rise on the huge waves, while seas were breaking over the wharf as well as over Blake Pier. Not a sampan nor a junk was to be seen, as most of them had taken shelter in Causeway Bay at the first sign of the coming storm. At 3 p.m. the wind which had previously been almost due north veered to due east, and as it rushed along the harbour it lashed the waves to fury. Nothing short of a fair-sized ocean-going steamer could live in such weather. On the upper levels the force of the wind was signalled by the roads being strewn with branches of trees, which it had ruthlessly torn off and thrown down.

During this afternoon the front portion of Mee Cheung's studio in Ice House Street was blown into the road.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Tartar*) 1st prox.
American (*Coptic*) 3rd prox.
Indian (*Gregory Apar*) 4th prox.
French (*Polynesian*) 5th prox.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 6th prox.
American (*Siberia*) 13th prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Tianjin* left Singapore for this port on 29th inst., at 5 p.m. The Apar Co's s.s. *Gregory Apar* from Calcutta left Singapore for this port this noon, and may be expected here on 4th prox.

second he was not to be found. A good-natured neighbour undertook the real baby, and Polly thought it might be possible to get Jimmy, who was nearly three, into the baby-room at the school; but what was to become of two-year-old Annie? She was pucker her brows over this problem, when, by some wonderful luck, a young lady from the Settlement round the corner came to ask Polly to a happy evening of play. When she said the difficulty she carried off Annie to the crèche. After that it was easy enough joyfully to snatch up the shilly protesting Jimmy and to present him at the door of the baby-room.

"No room. Full to overflowing." These words met Polly, and then her tears were mingled with Jimmy's howls. They looked such a forlorn couple that the kind teacher relented, and Jimmy was smuggled in, to spend his first morning in the usual bitter laments with which Board school babies start on their career of learning.

Jim and Annie thrived under the new conditions, and for a time things became easier for Polly. To her delight, she found herself included in "Happy Evening" and many treats reserved for the more regular children. How she glowed over her increasing pile of attendance cards in secret, and when her spirits were low she tried to initiate the nurse of that alien gown by fubbing an old silk handkerchief against the leg of the table for Polly was by nature an artist in sound. Seaside and harvest, summer and winter, do not vary considerably in Mason's court. The fashion in games certainly varies with the seasons. Top-succeed hoops, and summer brings round orzan-grind-rs and watercross-sellers, and possibly there are more rows in hot weather than in cold. It was November once more, with its damp fogs and shortening days, and Polly reflected with joy that it wanted but six weeks to the Christmas prize-giving. She had missed the regulation two days through no fault of her own, for much to her surprise, Teacher had explained it was necessary to give two days' notice if a little girl had to stay away because she had a bilious attack. That sounded hard. However, worse was to come.

"What ever's wrong of Jimmy?" exclaimed Polly one morning. Mother declared it was just a rash, and Polly, relieved of a great dread, dragged him to school, in spite of his drooping eyes and hot hands.

There the wist mistress refused to admit him. "Tis the measles," she said. "Take him home, and keep him warm, and all of you must stay away. I will send the doctor round."

How Polly's heart sank! But Jimmy was very ill for a day or two, and then the others sickened, but Polly had had the measles, and it stood to reason, she told herself, that nobody could be marked absent if not allowed to go to school. The house was finally disinfected only a week before the holidays, and then the family presented themselves at school once more, a trifle thinner and paler. There Polly heard fate in a stiller despair which was too deep for tears. She had forfeited her medal. Nobody could stay away for illness without giving notice.

"But how could I know Jimmy was to have it?" she protested. Teacher was genuinely sorry. The white little face went to her heart.

"You have been a good girl, and I will give you a prize myself," she said soothingly. "But regulations are regulations."

"Poor child!" did feel for her. She took it cruel hard, said the same words afterward, "and it does sound hard, but what can I do?" Measles were raging in London that December, and doubtless there were other Pollys with sore throats, though probably few had the temperamental which could strive so earnestly through long weary hours for an ideal and no ambition. Doubtless Polly had her reward. But who can tell what she suffered as she realized in silence that all was over? For her there would be no silken swish and no soft hands to tie that shiny silver medal round her neck. The woe of a child's heart is alike beyond our interference and our comprehension.

Extract from Regulations.—A medal to every full-time scholar in the first or any higher standard who has attended punctually every time on the year ending July 31st, and to every half-time scholar who has attended punctually five times each week during the said year. Four half-days or two whole days' absence in a year will not deprive a scholar from receiving a medal if two days' written notice of such absence has been given by the parent or guardian of the scholar. Parents should take care to date their notices.—Westminster Gazette.

OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

The highest paid official in the Government Service, with the exception of the Viceroy of India, is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who received £10,000 per annum (says the writer of an article entitled "Big Salaries a Road to Ruin" in "Casell's Saturday Journal" for July); yet, unless an Irish viceroy was possessed of considerable private means he could not afford to accept this salary, which does not nearly cover the expenses entailed by maintaining so exalted a position as the representative of Sovereignty in Dublin. It has been generally estimated that an Irish Viceroy spends £15,000 a year over and above his official salary, so that Lord Dudley, who has held the position for over two years, would, at this reckoning, be now more than £30,000 out of pocket by having accepted Government post worth £10,000 a year. £10,000 per annum is the salary of the Governor-General of Canada, and considering the expenses which such a position entails, it is one of the worst paid posts in the Government colonial service. The Governor of Malta, for example, who receives £3,000 a year, or the Governor of Ceylon, who is paid one thousand pounds less, are comparatively speaking, infinitely better paid. There are some very good positions in the diplomatic service, with salaries attached to them that range from £5,000 to £9,000 per annum; yet many a clerk on £3 a week is better off than the holders of these important diplomatic posts. Our Ambassador at Paris is paid £9,000 a year, but no British Ambassador ever yet succeeded in making that salary cover his expenses, which are reckoned to cost the holder of our plenipotentiary abroad quite £10,000 per annum more than his pay. A First Secretary to an important European Embassy is paid about £1,500 a year, but he finds it impossible to live on this in such places as Vienna or St. Petersburg; and many a diplomatist has been ruined in the attempt to do so. Cabinet Ministers are, as a rule, wealthy men, and it is absolutely essential that some of them at any rate should be so, for their expenses are considerable. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs is paid £5,000 annum, but this salary goes but a short way towards defraying the annual expenses which the head of the Foreign Office has to meet. In addition to maintaining a position of great dignity in a becoming manner, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs must, at his own expense, entertain regularly all the members of the various foreign diplomatic missions in London—a social duty that alone runs away with the greater part of his salary.

Shipping.

Roon, Ger. s.s., 5,034, G. Meiners, 29th Aug.—Hamurg 20th July, Antwerp 25th, Southampton 26th, Gibraltar 27th, Genoa 28th, Naples 29th, Port Said 7th, Suez 8th, Aden 12th, Colombo 19th, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 25th, Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Wongkoi, Ger. s.s., 1,270, W. Reher, 29th Aug.—Bangkok via Swatow 28th Aug, Rice.—R. & S.

Tiger, Nor. s.s., 2,116, P. Bugge, 29th Aug.—Moji 22nd Aug, Coals.—S. T. & Co. Austria, Aust. s.s., 4,870, R. Colledani, 29th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Hailan, Fr. s.s., 377, I. Andersen, 29th Aug.—Fakhoi and Hoibow 28th Aug, Gen.—A. R. M.

Agamemnon, Br. s.s., 4,200, Batt, 29th Aug.—Liverpool and Singapore 24th Aug, Gen.—B. & S.

Katanga, Br. s.s., McBride, 30th Aug.—Kuchinotzu 25th Aug, Coal.—M. B. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Agamemnon, for Shanghai.

August 30.

None.

Per *Katanga*, from Kuchinotzu.—Mr. Robert Martin.

Per *Austria*, from Shanghai.—Messrs. Buhler and Banier.

Per *Roon*, for Hongkong from Genoa.—Messrs. Grotte, M. Hohengreen, P. Blödhorn and Ho von Indan. From Southampton.—Mrs. Maxfield, Mrs. F. Oybom, and Mrs. Simpson. From Colombo.—Dr. F. E. Atkins. From Singapore.—Inspector Michael Messrs. Laow Khon Mee, W. R. Swan, R. Verspyet, M. van Bernscom, Leong Long Man, von Oettingen, lam McDonald, Tan Ching Meng, Laow Bochee, Julia Handfield, Kurik Djong Eng, Lay Soen Hill, F. Winkelmann, S. A. Gabai and Pakano.

Shipping Report

Per *Katanga* from Kuchinotzu.—Experienced moderate SW. to NW. winds, and fine weather.

Per *Wongkoi* from Ranokok.—All the voyage nearly dead calm; the last day from Swatow to port moderate NW. winds, and rough Ely swell.

Per *Roon* from Hamburg.—In the North sea, English Channel, also on the coast of Spain, we had mostly dense fog by light winds and smooth sea; in the Mediterranean sea, variable winds and fine weather; in the Red sea, very light Nly wind, and smooth sea by high temperature; in the Indian Ocean, very strong SW. monsoon by rough sea, and heavy Sly swell.

Vessels in Port.

Alavia, Br. s.s., 2,973, J. E. Davidson, 29th Aug.—Kobe via Moji 29th Aug, Gen.—Mr. Esashib.

Aragonia, Ger. s.s., 3,324, R. Schult, 19th Aug.—Portland, Or. 22nd July, Gen.—P. & A. S. Co.

Bendleuch, Br. s.s., 2,679, A. L. Reid, 29th Aug.—Singapore 24th Aug, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 3,144, F. Sembill, 21st Aug.—Sandakan 15th Aug, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,800, T. Moore, 19th Aug.—Australian Ports via Manila 16th Aug, Gen.—B. & S.

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 22nd Aug.—Sourabaya 13th Aug, Sugar.—T. Dam els & Co.

Chusanang, Br. s.s., 1,418, R. Cox, 28th Aug.—Samarang 19th Aug, Sugar.—M. & Co.

Devaungwe, Ger. s.s., 1,937, T. V. Bruhn, 19th Aug.—Bangkok and Swatow 18th Aug, Rice and Teak-squares.—B. & S.

Fil, Nor. s.s., 860, N. Andersen, 26th Aug.—Vaiphong 23rd Aug, Gen.—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.

Fritbjof, Nor. s.s., 891, A. H. Haraldsen, 27th Aug.—Fochow via Amoy and Swatow 24th Aug, Gen.—O. S. K.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, S. Petersen, 14th Aug.—Bangkok 8th Aug, Rice.—J. & Co.

Halsard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, C. Andersen, 29th Aug.—Java 20th Aug, Sugar.—Chinese.

Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,434, W. E. Saver, 18th Aug.—Java 10th Aug, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Hohenzollern, Ger. s.s., 6,660, O. Krafft, 20th July.—from Genoa, Ballast.—M. & Co.

Hue, Fr. s.s., 705, Godineau, 28th Aug.—Quang-chow-wan 27th Aug, Gen.—A. R. M.

Krifong, Br. s.s., 986, E. Finlayson, 28th Aug.—Cebu via Iloilo 25th Aug, Hemp and Sugar.—B. & S.

Korea, Am. s.s., 5,851, A. Zeeder, 21st Aug.—San Francisco 22nd July, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai 18th Aug, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. & Co.

Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,495, H. Stehr, 20th Aug.—Bangkok 14th Aug, Gen.—S. & Co.

Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 16th Aug.—Calcutta 2nd Aug, Penang 7th, and Singapore 10th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Lainang, Br. s.s., 3,460, P. M. B. Lake, 27th Aug.—Calcutta 12th Aug, Penang and Singapore 22nd, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,382, L. Lorenzen, 27th Aug.—Bangkok 20th Aug, Rice and Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Machew, Ger. s.s., 995, Harjes, 23rd Aug.—Bangkok 17th Aug, Rice.—M. & Co.

Montana, Am. s.s., 208, D. C. Camus, 21st Aug.—Manila 18th August, Gen.—Portuguese.

Nord, Nor. s.s., 730, G. Araldsen, 19th Aug.—Canton 12th Aug, Gen.—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.

Onsberg, Br. s.s., 1,787, J. T. Davies, 19th Aug.—Samarang 9th Aug, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Opland, Nor. s.s., 844, Th. V. Schlyter, 21st Aug.—Kobe and Nagasaki 16th Aug, Gen.—Yee Hing Tai.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, H. Demes, 24th Aug.—Bangkok and Hoibow 17th Aug, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Pera, Fr. s.s., 4,916, A. L. Valentini, 29th Aug.—London 22nd July, and Singapore 24th Aug, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,375, G. Hillmann, 28th Aug.—Bangkok 13th Aug, Rice, Wood and Gen.—B. & S.

Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,252, C. Ahrens, 7th Aug.—Amoy 5th Aug, Ballast.—S. W. & Co.

Pitanulok, Ger. s.s., 1,263, L. Goerchen, 27th Aug.—Bangkok 18th Aug, Rice.—B. & S.

Progress, Nor. s.s., 1,641, M. G. Steen, 21st Aug.—Probolingand Sourabaya 9th Aug, Sugar.—Oder.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Ger. s.s., 5,001, E. Prehr, 29th Aug.—Yokohama 19th Aug, Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Pronto, Nor. s.s., 838, K. Tassen, 27th Aug.—Hoibow 26th Aug, Rice and Gen.—A. R. M.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. H. Nolley, 21st Aug.—Manila 18th Aug, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Shimoda, Br. s.s., 2,599, E. A. Chaplin, 28th Aug.—Amoy 27th Aug, Tea and Gen.—D. & Co. Ld.

Speria, Ger. s.s., 4,148, T. Ehlers, 29th Aug.—Fochow 27th Aug, Gen.—H. A. L.

Sumatra, Ger. s.s., 384, H. Winne, 24th Aug.—Singapore 17th Aug, Ballast.—N. D. L.

Tholma, Nor. s.s., 1,187, I. Jager, 28th Aug.—Canton 28th Aug, Coal.—M. B. K.

Tijlajap, Dut. s.s., 2,470, H. Koops, 26th Aug.—Japan via Amoy 25th Aug, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, A. Hansen, 26th Aug.—Fochow and Amoy 25th Aug, Gen.—O. S. K.

Waibora, Br. s.s., 1,167, W. Brown, 29th Aug.—Singapore and Hoibow 22nd Aug, Gen.—Seang Tak Long.

Willehad, Ger. s.s., 3,017, Ph. Obenauer, 28th Aug.—Sydney 5th Aug, Gen.—M. & Co.

Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 28th Aug.—Manila 25th Aug, Gen.—I. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Churchill, Am. 4-masted sch., 600, Huffman, 27th Aug.—Haiphong 23rd Aug, Ballast.—Master.

Pais of Brander, Br. ship, 2,000, W. J. Ryder, 28th July.—Philadelphia 14th April, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels From Agents Due

Jason Singapore B. & S. Aug. 31

Tartar Japan C. P. R. Co. Sept. 1

Coptic Japan C. P. R. Co. Sept. 1

Polynesia Singapore M. M. Sept. 4

Tientsin Singapore P. & O. Co. Sept. 4

Slavonia Singapore H. A. L. Sept. 4

Ischia Singapore C. & Co. Sept. 4

Bogor Japan C. P. R. Co. Sept. 4

Emp. of Japan Japan C. P. R. Co. Sept. 6

Australian P. Darwin G. L. Co. Sept. 8

Siberia San Francisco P. M. Co. Sept. 13

Nicomedia Portland P. & A. Co. Sept. 16

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Entries.

Lauchan at Kowloon Dock.

Changsha at Kowloon Dock.

Montana at Kowloon Dock.

Yuenang at Kowloon Dock.

Devaungwe at Kowloon Dock.

Kumsang at Kowloon Dock.

Sumatra at Kowloon Dock.

Kowloon at Kowloon Dock.

Oceana at Kowloon Dock.

Ships Passed the Canal.

Outward—4th August—Agamemnon. 9th August—Swinley, Slavonia, Sylvia. 12th August—Polynesia, Tientsin, Longor. 15th August—Benlauer, Glenturri. 18th August—Kaiow, Radhill, Nordpol, Andalusia, Flinsikre. 22nd August—Sophia Richmers, Ohio, Bayern, Diodora, Scolor, Jaurigberry, Neilly. 25th August—Dardanel, Calcutta. 29th August—Glaucus, Hector. 30th August—Benvenue, Glensh, Howick Hall, Palma, Ghazal.

Homeward—4th August—Pera, Sleria. 15th August—Monsi-se, Sikh. 18th August—Belmond. 22nd August—Nippon, Oasfa, Java. 25th August—Hyson, Schornhorst. 30th August—Brigantia, Silhonia, Tourant.

Arrivals at Home—4th August—Bantu. 9th August—Darmstadt. 12th August—Ocanien. 15th August—C. Ferd Latis. 18th August—Ping Sui, Stam. 22nd August—Manila, Yunnan, Sagan. 25th August—Annam. 29th August—Palermo. 30th August—Sackien.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tylfjall, 31st Aug, 10 A.M.

Yokohama and Kobe—Per Willehad, 31st Aug, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitcoris—Per Prinz Eitel Friedrich, 31st Aug, 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Fochow and Shanghai—Per Triumph, 31st Aug, 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Tiansang, 31st Aug, 2 P.M.

Kobe and Yokohama—Per Kumsang, 31st Aug, 3 P.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 31st Aug, 2.15 P.M.

Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Newchwang and Tientsin—Per Kani, 31st Aug, 3 P.M.

Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per Aragonia, 1st Sept., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Hatching, 1st Sept., 10 A.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 1st Sept., 12.15 P.M.

Swatow, Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Hinsang, 1st Sept., 3 P.M.

Manila—Per Kaifong, 1st Sept., 3 P.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaifong, 1st Sept., 3 P.M.

Kudat and Sandakan—Per Borneo, 2nd Sept., 8 A.M.

Manila—Per Rubi, 2nd Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 2nd Sept., 12.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Tiansang, 2nd Sept., 3 P.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 3rd Sept., 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Willehad, 3rd Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 4th Sept., 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitcoris—Per Armand Bille, 5th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 5th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laitang, 5th Sept., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per Tiansang, 5th Sept., 3 P.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Eastern, 6th Sept., 10 A.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Korea, 6th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Kobe—Per Hongkang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Manila—Per Tiansang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitcoris—Per Bireg, 6th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laitang, 6th Sept., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per Tiansang, 6th Sept., 3 P.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Eastern, 6th Sept., 10 A.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Korea, 6th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Kobe—Per Hongkang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Manila—Per Tiansang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitcoris—Per Bireg, 6th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hongkang, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laitang, 6th Sept., 2 P.M.

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Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laitang, 6th Sept., 2 P.M.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1961

Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,718	\$1 15/- @ exchange 1/10 = \$18.66 67 for first half-year 1905	5 3/4	\$880 sellers { London 28 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 %	\$340
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$500,000 \$171,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.1.1904	5 1/2 %	\$80 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000 \$1,850,000 £30,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$372,749 \$893,111 \$846,773	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$760
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$750,000 \$5,850 \$1,000,000	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$218,093 \$2,241	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$84
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$335
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$85,439	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$145,376	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$120,000 £120,000 £241,150	\$18,004	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$26 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£3,999	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29 31 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$96
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 58
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 ex div
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£4,116	£58,852	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 %	21/- sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$65,000 \$24,257	\$929	(\$1.80) for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 %	\$33
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$200,000 \$21,075	\$21,231	\$0.90 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 %	\$25
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$700	\$130,143 Tls. 68,000	Nil.	\$10 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$150
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	11 %	\$229
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897	...	\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	...	Tls. 7.20 sales
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$70	none	G \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	...	G \$18
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	6 1/2 %	Tls. 137
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$58,473 \$10,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	5 %	\$100
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$41,500	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$191
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$55,500	\$430	\$1 1/2 for 1903	7 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 191 buyers
Tanjong Payar Dock Company, Limited	17,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,598,880	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$390
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 195
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 %	\$27 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$12	None	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$7 1/2	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$7 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 %	\$150
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$27,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$128
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,986	Tls. 7,502	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 18 1/2 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	...	First year	Interim of \$4	...	\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,994 \$50,000	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	none	\$577	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 32,813 Tls. 17,000	Tls. 40,066	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sales
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 217 1/2
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None	...	Tls. 12
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$56 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 50 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 1/2 %	\$16
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 31,679	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 45
Lao-ling-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 57 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 250 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	£770	First year	...	\$175
Fell's Asbestos Estwing Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£314	\$1,182	1/3 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	Nil.	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$36
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Tls. 718	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	40,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 77 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None	...	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$9.10
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$400,000	\$95,054	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	...	\$17 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$7,551	\$2 for 1904	7 %	\$28
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£25,394 £3,000	\$8,188	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 %	\$75 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$2,151	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,796	50 cents for year ending 30.11.1904	5 1/2 %	\$91
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$60,000	\$5,356	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 1/2 %	\$215 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,137	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$237 1/2
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$299	First year	7 1/2 %	\$152 buyers
Laue, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	25,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	13 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex- ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 528,210 Tls. 19,405	Tls. 35,849	Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904	...	Tls. 175 sales
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	2nd quarterly of Tls. 6 paid 15.6.05 mak- ing so far Tls. 121 for 1905	...	Tls. 25
Philippine Company, Limited	675,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$5,537	First year	...	\$94 nom.
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	None	...	\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 115,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 122 1/2 buy
Shanghai House Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 80 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 155 sales
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,297	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 420 buy
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$5,668	None	...	\$20
Team Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.9.04	7 1/2 %	\$30
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000	\$700	\$5 for 1905	...	\$175
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 %	T.Tls. 120
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	80 cents for year ended 31.5.1905	9 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$6,096	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$588	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	...	First year	...	\$104

Telephone 256

AMATEUR WORK Receives **PROMPT** and **CAREFUL ATTENTION.**
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1945

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